THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, R. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year $10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.--NO. 280.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNA
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
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Single subscribers ..... $1.50.
Clubs of five ..... 1.35.
Clubs of ten ..... 1.15.
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address,
KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

EUROPE.

The Siege of Paris!

PRUSSIAN BATTERIES

Command the City!

FIGHTING AT BEAUGENCY!

The French Defeated

AND RETIRE TO TOURS!

With Severe Loss!

PFALSBURG SURRENDERS!

Attacks and Repulses!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—French dispatches say that the Army of the Loire is leading a forlorn hope in its last struggle for France.

GERMANS CLAIM MORE VICTORIES.

The Germans claim continued victories.

BURNING OF HAVRE.

The Shipping Gazette deplores the restoration of the French to Orleans and Havre, as involving a wanton destruction of property.

THE CONSTITUTIONNEL SILENCED.

The German batteries command every point of Paris. Notre Dame proves to be a fair target as did the Strasburg Cathedral. The opening of the bombardment is fixed for December 15, at 10 P. M.

PRUSSIAN REPULSE.

A correspondent with the Army of the Loire, on the 10th, says: Frederick Charles has been repulsed with severe loss for the last three days.

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT.

BORDEAUX, December 13.—The following news is official: Gambetta writes the Government under date of the 12th. "I have returned from Tours, having left Gen. Chanzy yesterday, continuing his retreat fighting to fully defend the line of the Loire. I think the enemy is so good that I may go to Bourges to be at the centre of the Army.

REPORTED PRUSSIAN REPULSE.

It is reported in Bordeaux that General Bourbaki repulsed the Germans yesterday.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, December 13.—It is reported from Luxembourg that Montmedy was bombarded.

PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN CHARGES.

LUXEMBURG, December 13.—The Patriotic Committee to-day voted to protest against the charges of violation of the rights of neutrality, and denying that there is any popular desire for a change of allegiance.

SIEGE OF MONTMEDIO.

Advices from Montmedio to the 10th of November are to the effect that the garrison of 2 casualty of local interest amounting to a fatality.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AGAIN.

The Eastern question is again agitating. The Russian Minister to Constantinople is asking a further statement of the Paris treaty. Russia is taking precautionary measures to guard against a surprise.

RIVER MADE OBSTRUCTED BY ICE.

Navigation of the Rhe is impeded by ice.

CONSCRIPTS TO BE DRILLED.

LONDON, December 13.—Despatches Antwerp of the 12th state that 10,000 conscripts are to be drilled at once, and sent to the front by the corporation of Brighton on the 6th of January.

PRUSSIAN DUPE.

LONDON, December 13.—Business is at a standstill, in consequence of the approach of the besiegers.

CUBA AND JAMAICA.

THE REVOLUTION AND OTHER INTERESTING NEWS.

LAKE CITY, December 10.—Advices per mail of four days, received at Kingston, have been received from Puerto Principe, and report the revolution still in progress. Gen. Quesada is in command of the insurgents.

Antonio Cano, Chief of Engineers, died in the recent battle between Gen. Jordan and the insurgents, and Gen. Jordan was wounded in the arm.

Gen. Valmaseda has issued a proclamation which was received with much enthusiasm.

Cespedes, the insurgent President of Cuba, is at Cisco Villas, with other command.

Advices from Jamaica to the 10th inst. report the arrival at Kingston of the steamer Cornwall, of 2,800 tons burden, with a cargo of 1,000 tons of a deck of Kingston, and other of the Pacific Mail Company, which left Aspinwall on the 5th inst., and down in the Atlantic, Cuba to the 7th inst.

A letter from St. Thomas of the 7th inst. states that on that day the ships comprising the expedition of Mr. Cauley Bright had started to lay the cable to Porto Rico.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, December 13.—The steamship City of Limerick, from New York for Liverpool, has arrived.

The steamer Charlotte, bound for the Pacific coast, put into Queenstown, and reported leaky and in need of repairs.

CREW SAVED.

The crew of the brig Rosario, ash on 6 vir. ages, which arrived at Plymouth, was saved and landed at Penzance.

PRUSSIA.

RESIGNATION'S COUNTLESS.

LONDON, December 14.—Bismarck, in a despatch by the 12th, announces the resignation by the Ministry of the Empire of the Count de Bismarck, as President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, which has been accepted by the King, and had ordered to stay Prussia Ruthless.

ARMENIA.

THE PRESS AND PRUSSIA SUBSERVIENT.

VIENNA, December 13.—All the journals changed the course of their comments, and are in favor of Russia's demands. The Presse says: "Russia has given a guarantee for the maintenance of the neutrality of Europe, and we must accept the explanation which she offers and the conduct which she observes."

ITALY.

THE CAPITAL TO BE TRANSFERRED TO ROME.

FLORENCE, Sept 10.—The question of the transfer of the capital to Rome was brought before the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Ministry declared that the Government would not oppose the transfer, but would not take the initiative in the matter.

SPAIN.

THE REGENCY.

MADRID, December 13.—[By Cable.]—The Regency will consist of Serrano, Topete and Prim. It refuses to redress for injury, and is still ing but a political strategem to secure the votes of filibusters.

CHINA.

SECRETARY WADE'S REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, December 13.—Private advices from Tientzen, November 28th, contradict the report of Secretary Wade, and represents that serious disturbances occurred in the Province of Honan.

IRELAND.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

DUBLIN, December 13.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland declines to receive deputations soliciting the pardon of Fenian convicts, on the grounds that no good result is possible.

RUSSIA.

FORCES CONCENTRATING.

LONDON, December 13, 4 P. M.—Russian forces are rapidly concentrating near the Turkish frontier.

XLIST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 14, 1870.

SENATE.

The following memorials were presented:

By Messrs. CONKLING and SHERMAN, representing that many veterans of the war of 1812 were now inmates of poor houses and objects of charity, and praying for pensions in their behalf.

By Mr. FENTON, praying Congress to defray the expenditure charges of the International Telegraph lines.

Bills were introduced and appropriately referred as follows.

By Mr. DRAKE, to amend section four of the act to provide a temporary Government for the territory of Montana.

By Mr. SHERMAN, to limit the recess over the Christmas holidays, from the 23d of December to January 4, was concurred in—ayes 38, nays 14.

Mr. FENTON submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment be instructed to furnish a comparative detailed statement of the cost of collecting customs revenue at the ports of New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco, or such more convenient ports as may secure a reduction of such expenses as it may deem compatible with the interest of the public service, and to report such other information touching the present system and practice in connection with the warehousing business at New York.

Also, for information of what is commonly known as the general order of bonding and forwarding of goods while in custody of the Government.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish information to the Senate in a statement showing the amount of money paid into the Treasury from the collection of fines, penalties, forfeitures and seizures by custom officers at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco, since the 1st of January, 1866, up to the 30th day of November, 1870, specifying the amount of money which was obtained by judgment of courts, or by settlement or compromise. Adopted.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Indian affairs, reported, and asked the consideration of a joint resolution relative to the Miami Indian reservation in Kansas. Passed.

Mr. NYE submitted, and asked the present consideration of a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate, any correspondence he may have made relative to the collection of tax on $45,000 scrip dividends of the New York Central Railroad Company, and whether such tax has been paid into the Treasury of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. HARRIS offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of constructing and maintaining at the expense and under the exclusive superintendence of the general government a ship canal from the Mississippi river, at or near Fort St. Philip, at a point at or near Briton Island, on the Gulf of Mexico, to the Lake Pontchartrain, for all commerce entering or departing from the Mississippi river.

A bill for a relief fund for employes in the Executive Department of the Government was reported, with amendments, by Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Finance, and was taken up on motion of Mr. DAVIS and discussed for an hour. The question turned upon the propriety of levying compulsory contributions upon Government officials to defray the funeral expenses of deceased associates and for other purposes. It was objected that even if passed legislation could have no binding efficacy, and was belittling to clerks.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment prohibiting political assessments on all officers.

Mr. WILSON submitted as a substitute for the amendment previously introduced by him on the same subject.

Mr. DRAKE indicated a modification of Mr. Davis' amendment to the effect that the prohibition should cease as soon as the Democratic party came into power. [Laughter.]

Mr. DRAKE spoke in favor of the amendment, and upon his motion, in order to reconsider the bill was laid aside, and the bill of last session to provide for the securing of efficient seamen for the navy of the United States was substituted. This bill provides that 300 boys, from fifteen to seventeen years of age, shall be received from all parts of the country, and after passing a moral and physical examination, be entered as ordinary apprentices until twenty-one years of age, receiving at least $10 per month; apprentices to be promoted to the grade of Third Class Seamen, after two years of age, apprentices to be promoted to the grade of Second Class Seamen, after three years of age, and to be promoted to the grade of First Class Seamen after four years of age.

The Senate took up a calendar of general and Special orders, the first order being the bill appropriating $25,000 to compensate J. Miller Dow, of Pulaski, N. Y., Union Surgeon, for the destruction of his dwelling house in 1864, by order of a Union Commander during a rebel attack upon the place. The peculiar features of the case were discussed during the remainder of the session. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Morton, Mr. Harlan, in favor of the claim; and Conkling and Chandler in opposition.

Mr. CHANDLER said the principle of the bill involves the payment of claims of which this was a representative, amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of dollars, one of which would be to make the Treasury bankrupt and repudiate the entire national debt.

Mr. CONKLING said that he was not impressed that it differed in principle from the great batch of similar claims for indemnity.

After discussion the bill was passed, at 2:30 P. M., went into executive session, and ten minutes later, adjourned.

HOUSE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Pa., from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, by an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, in the city of Philadelphia. Referred.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Indian affairs, reported, and asked the consideration of a joint resolution relative to the Miami Indian reservation in Kansas. Passed.

Mr. NYE introduced, and asked the present consideration of a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate, any correspondence he may have made relative to the collection of tax on $45,000 scrip dividends of the New York Central Railroad Company, and whether such tax has been paid into the Treasury of the United States. Adopted.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Cherry Alley.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 94½.

HOLDERN at Antwerp 93f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111@111½.

THE New York *World* and *Tribune* have got themselves thoroughly tangled up in wool.

THE NOMINATION of General Pleasonton as Commissioner of Internal Revenue has taken the friends of Douglas completely by surprise.

NEW ENGLAND is to have an Opera House made out of an old church. It will rather surprise the old walls to see how punctually the old congregation attends the new services.

THE *Age* says: "Matches were formerly made by hand which was a very slow process." Times have changed very much since then. Chicago has a very swift process now for unmaking hand made matches.

IF WESTON is to appear again before the public, we suggest he change the performance slightly. Having failed as walkist, we think, with the aid of some of the learned faculty to assist him by a scientific investigation, he could succeed admirably as a dentist.

BISMARCK claims his right to disregard the neutrality of Luxemburg on the ground that while the Grand Duchy would not permit wounded German soldiers to be carried through its territory, it permitted the revictualling of Thionville, and did not stop French fugitives.

THE NOMINATION of Senator Drake, of Missouri, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, having been confirmed by the Senate, the vacancy occasioned by his resignation, will, in all probability be filled by a Democrat. Frank Blair is regarded as the coming Senator. We have some doubts even the wisdom of Mr. Drake's resignation, for while Senator Drake is an able man and will discharge the duties of his appointment, we regret to see any Republican Senator resign, where his place must necessarily be filled by a Democrat.

GENERAL BUTLER'S speech, in the House, is said to have made friends for Porter, in the Senate, and that there is a prospect of the appointment being confirmed. It is also asserted that the President has signified a desire to this effect. We believe this last to be nothing more than a mere rumor, and to be without any foundation. The President, in making the nomination, signified his desire, and further utterances with regard to it were useless. We have no doubt, however, that Butler's speech did arouse sympathy for Porter. It moreover places the Senate in a false light, and should it abolish the office of Admiral, it will be charged with doing so through dislike for the nominee. We think, however, that the appointment will not be confirmed, and that the office will be abolished.

MONTGOMERY is doomed. The rulings of Judge McKean have already been so effective that Brigham Young has become terribly excited and declines to take the office of "Trustee in Trust" on the ground that he desires to be at liberty, so that he can travel about and preach. Formerly the Mormon Marshal selected all the Jurors, and the consequence was that the Jurors were all Mormons. Judge McKean prevented this, and since the power has been given exclusively to the United States Marshal, Gentiles form the major part of the jurymen. Judge McKean has also thrown the Mormon Attorney and Marshal out of Court, and the United States officials are the only ones recognized. The effect of this may be readily understood from the fact, that many years ago Burton and Heckman were two of the most notorious of those called "Avenging Angels," and who carried out the decrees of death pronounced by the Prophet. They were lately indicted by the Grand Jury. This could not have happened with the Mormon Grand Jury. So great was the fear that a true bill would be found, that Burton has been spirited away. Other great changes have been made, and are being made, and it is to be hoped that quietly and without persecution the country will be cleared of Mormonism.

BUTLER AND PORTER.

When the bill to abolish the grade of the Admiral of the Navy was before the House, Gen. Butler took advantage of the opportunity to make a severe and abusive personal speech. We are pleased that the House voted to abolish the office, and hope the Senate may do likewise. The speech of General Butler, however, was an exceedingly foolish, childish effort, and while it may have gratified his revenge, cannot do him any good in the estimation of the public. Admitting that Porter may have deserved very severe condemnation, not only for his first letter, but for his shivering second communication, yet the Congress of the United States is not the place for Mr. Butler to air his temper in personal attacks of this kind. The reasons he assigns for not voting for Admiral Porter, had nothing whatever to do with the bill abolishing the office, and therefore was out of place. The subject might have come up had the bill not abolished the office, but as it was, nobody was asking the General to vote for Porter, and his refusal to do so was nothing but an effort to relieve himself of a little venom. We have seen too much of this already, and sincerely hope that it will end some time soon. It is evident from Mr. Butler's remarks, that the general good of the country was not his object at all, but a desire to give Porter a tongue lashing. He contended in this, but we insist that it would have been more to his honor, had he argued the question solely on the merits of the bill, without any reference to any nomination that had been or might be made. While we do not defend Porter in his conduct, we will not defend Mr. Butler in his. While we think Porter deserved all he got, we think General Butler deserves severe censure for going out of his way to make the attack. The Congress of the United States can scarcely maintain a reputation for dignity while such efforts are permitted in.

A TARIFF PAPER.

Within a few days a gentleman largely engaged in the manufacturing business—and in a branch of that business to which protection against the foreign article is a necessity—remarked to us that there was some talk of establishing a new daily journal, to be devoted especially to the advocacy of a protective tariff. We felt our indignation rising, and could scarcely refrain from denouncing the gentleman in terms which the provocation abundantly warranted, but which would look ugly in print.

We will say here, however, for the edification of this and other gentlemen like him among our manufacturers, that no city in the whole country can boast of a journalism more constant, faithful, and we think, efficient in the advocacy of the best interests of these manufactures. Our own paper has paid a thousand times more for setting types on this subject than has been returned to it by advertising patronage or otherwise from them. Our unremitting efforts for the maintenance of high protective tariffs have, with a few honorable exceptions, found neither incentive or encouragement from the manufacturers themselves; but these efforts have found much encouragement from the masses by a constant inflow of subscriptions for the GAZETTE. This is all well enough for those subscribers who certify their satisfaction with our efforts by taking and reading the paper; but *their* patronage is not sufficient. The printed sheets are sent all over the country at a price which barely pays the cost of the white paper. Newspapers can not prosper unless they can secure a liberal advertising patronage, and although the Pittsburgh papers ask less than half the rates charged at Cincinnati, Chicago, or St. Louis, and but about one-fourth the New York rates. These manufacturers, who talk about starting a new Tariff paper, object to our prices, and if you solicit an advertisement from them will tell you that they *never advertise*, or that they advertise only in Western papers.

The principal papers of this city are found on the files of nearly all the large hotels and at the Merchants' Exchanges in all our Western cities, and yet no meagre is the advertisements of our factories to be found in them, that a person examining these files would wonder if it could be true that Pittsburgh was much of a manufacturing town after all, as, judging by her papers, very little indeed would seem to be done in that way.

It appears to us that our manufacturers do the greatest injustice to their own papers and themselves in ignoring their papers. They turn their back on their best friends, on friends who, without pay or reward never have faltered in faithful labors for the advancement of the best interests of the capital and labor of this community. On this subject our conscience is perfectly free from self-reproach, and if those who would start a new tariff paper will expend annually nearly $100,000 for a few years for the maintainance of their new paper, they will probably discover that it had been a great deal cheaper to extend a moderate support and a friendly appreciation to the papers already at their hands, and which have never been found wanting in a faithful guardianship of their interests as connected with State and National Legislation.

INSOLENT.

In the Senate on the 13th inst. Thomas J. McCreery, a Democratic Senator from Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution embracing the restoration of the Arlington estate to the widow of General R. E. Lee, the removal of the grave yard on the premises, and such a general restoration as would remove any encumbrances placed there in the interests of the government. The Senate to its honor, refused to grant the leave.

While there may be a sickly morbid sentimentality, that in utter disregard of plain common sense, feels there would be a magnificent liberality in returning the forfeited lands of a traitor to his widow and family, there is not even this excuse for McCreery in offering his resolution. He could pronounce a glowing eulogy on Robert E. Lee, could call him a hero, a Christian and a gentleman, he could praise the inflexible virtue, the military genius and valor of a traitor, but his lips were dumb and silent to the loyalty and heroism, of the brave fellows whose bones he proposed to unearth. How is it that not a Democratic Senator rose to his feet and denounced this resolution. How does it happen, that after their loud clamor made of late over the nomination of soldiers, that, wedded to a cowardly fear of the South, they dared not open their lips in remonstrance against this sacrilege. There was no question during Lee's life that he was not only a traitor, but a deep, doubly dyed, damnable traitor, who stole all the military knowledge he possessed from the government, only to turn it against us. There is not a poor fellow, sleeping his last sleep at Arlington, that was not braver, nobler, better in every respect than Robert E. Lee, and his memory should be dearer to the nation to-day than that of Lee, or of any other confederate general in the land.

We might just as well come to a plain understanding of this matter at once. This nation is prepared to concede much, that in equity and justice it should not concede. It is willing to grant universal amnesty, and to bury forever all bickering and strife over the past. It earnestly desires that an amicable and friendly relation should exist between all portions of this Union. It has not the least desire to remind Southern men that their idol was a traitor, or to arouse feelings of any kind on the subject. But, it is not disposed to allow insults to the loyal dead, like that embraced within the resolution of McCreery, to pass unnoticed. We say in plain terms in answer to McCreery's eulogy over Lee, that no man south of Mason's and Dixon's line better deserved hanging, than did that same traitor Lee, and if he had got his deserts, each would have been his fate. That while the Nation has not punished his offence it has not forgotten it, and while the people regard it as extremely natural that Southern men should enshrine Lee within their hearts, that we are not prepared for a public laudation of his treasonable services, made in the United States Senate. Around Southern homes and Southern firesides, and in Southern circles, Lee may be considered a great and good man, but he must be kept *there*, and not pushed into the Senate, praised to the echo there, and his memory honored by an insolent proposal to wrench hearts of Northern men and women, by scattering the bones of their sons and husbands who have fallen in defence of this land.

This is not the way to secure universal amnesty. Our brave dead, are just as dear to us, as can any confederate be to the South. If they are anxious to extend heaven to their soldiers, it must not be at the expense of ours. If the past is to be buried, better by far that no such an attempt should be made to unearth it, as that made by Mr. McCreery. These hands at Arlington were not forfeited because Lee was a traitor, but they were sold for taxes, and bought by the United States Government. As such they have become a soldier's grave yard, and should remain as such.

But if this effort is indicative of the future of Democracy, what may we not expect. This is to be one of their pet measures, should they get in power. A Southern traitor is to be lauded in the Senate, and the bones of the dead soldiers of the United States to give place to his widow and family. There is no use of any denial. Democratic members sat still when the insult was offered, cowed down because it came from a Kentucky Democrat. Should the Democrat party ever get into power, it will be through Southern aid, and then the South can applaud treason and mock loyalty to its heart's content.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

Few subjects are more important to the manufacturer banker, or statesman than that of Social Science. To the laborer it is scarcely less important, as it will show him the connection between capital and labor, and the necessity of protecting our manufactures in their several stages, if he will not be reduced to the poverty and privations of the English laborer. He will not vote directly against his own interest if intelligent on this subject He will see that in a country where capital commands higher rates than in Europe, where the expense of living is higher, that the laborer cannot expect higher wages than are given him, unless the manufacturer is protected. The agriculturist will understand that it will profit him little to obtain, under a system of Free Trade, if this could be done, a few articles cheaper than under a different system, if his productions command a much over rate under this system—that cheap goods will not benefit him if he cannot buy them.

This subject has, until within a few years, been studied in English books, or books compiled from them, so that we have been moulded by their ideas unmindful of the fact that every nation demands a policy of its own, and as in the case of England, a policy varying with circumstances. "Here in America," says Bowen in his new work on this subject, "as it seems to me we need an American Political Economy, the principles of the science being adapted to what is special in our physical condition, social institutions and industrial pursuits." And such a work, clear in thought, strong in argument, beautiful in style and correct in principle, he has, in our opinion, given us. It is an American Political Economy admirably adapted as a text-book for the college, and as a work also to be read with delight and profit by the business man.

We write not in the interests of the author, or publisher, but simply in the interest of our country, and of labor. The author clearly shows that to be a prosperous nation we must be a manufacturing nation, and that to become such, our laborers may need protection to an amount varying with circumstances so that no combination of large foreign capitalists can break down the manufacturers. That this has often been attempted and sometimes accomplished, there can be no doubt

A report made to Parliament about 1869, speaks of the "immense losses" which the employers voluntarily incur' in bad times, in order to destroy foreign competition, and to gain and keep possession of foreign markets." The same report states that these losses sometimes amount to "three or four hundred thousand pounds in the course of three or four years."

Our own city furnishes numerous illustrations of this fact, and also that protection does not necessarily increase the price of the article protected, but even reduces it; one alone will suffice at the present time:

About 1859, English tool steel was sold in this country at sixteen cents per pound. At that time some enterprising and intelligent gentlemen of this city began their manufacture of this article, offering it at the same price. The English article was then sold at fifteen cents, and soon the American at the same price. So the Pittsburgh steel followed the English down to thirteen cents. The English capitalists sent their agent here to learn the strength of the Pittsburgh firm. They were told this firm had all the capital they needed, and that they should follow the English rates as low as they should choose to go. The English steel was not furnished at any lower rate. Were the English charging three cents per pound more than they could afford their steel for before the American manufacture commenced or was their reduction simply to break up the business here? Both undoubtedly were true. The English manufacturers agree on their prices and while there is no competition make large profits. In our struggle for our nation's life when labor commanded enormous rates, the English manufacturer raised his price to 45 cents, and had it not been for the competition here, would, according to the best judges, have raised it to one dollar a pound. Protection reduced the price of the steel, unless it can be shown that there were other causes which produced this effect. This cannot be shown. There were no improvements in the manufacture, neither was there cheaper labor or material used. other illustrations might be given.

So it has been clearly shown that the protection of the manufacturers of sugar in France has enabled them to furnish it at a lower rate than it can be imported for.

The protection afforded here is to American labor as the author shows. For without protection the manufacturer here must stop, and thus cease to furnish employment, or he must reduce the cost of manufacturing by cheaper labor. It is to avoid this great calamity to the laborer—thus compelling him to labor for the lowest rate which will sustain life, preventing him from educating his children or enjoying any of the *decencies* of life that an American system is established. May the day be distant when reduced rates here shall mean starvation or the alms-house. It will not benefit the laborer to purchase a few articles at a little lower rate, if he could, provided his labor will command but one-half or one-third as many comforts.

A merchant would be unwilling to have his selfish neighbor, in the same business, dictate to him how he should conduct his affairs. So should a nation be. That our English neighbors are selfish to no ordinary degree, we know well by observation and painful experience. Let them no longer be allowed to dictate our policy and make the books that are to educate our people. Here is an American book, truly such; let it be read and studied.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The revised census of Philadelphia having just been completed we present below the results as officially returned with the latest corrections, also the population of each county in 1860:

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Adams	30,815	28,006
Allegheny	262,393	178,731
Armstrong	43,385	35,797
Beaver	36,132	29,140
Bedford	28,626	26,736
Berks	100,739	92,818
Blair	28,651	27,829
Bradford	43,720	43,724
Bucks	61,597	63,578
Butler	36,485	35,594
Cambria	36,572	29,155
*Cameron	4,273	
Carbon	28,208	21,082
Center	34,894	27,099
Chester	77,234	74,578
Clarion	26,562	24,963
Clearfield	25,779	18,759
Clinton	23,218	17,723
Columbia	28,765	25,065
Crawford	48,827	48,755
Cumberland	43,885	40,098
Dauphin	60,787	46,756
Delaware	39,541	30,507
Elk	5,915	3,610
Erie	65,977	49,482
Fayette	43,364	39,909
Forest	4,188	898
Franklin	45,268	42,126
Fulton	9,261	9,181
Greene	25,286	24,343
Huntingdon	31,268	28,100
Indiana	36,132	28,287
Jefferson	21,561	18,270
Juniata	17,201	16,966
Lancaster	121,436	116,314
Lawrence	27,268	22,999
Lebanon	34,117	31,831
Lehigh	56,799	43,758
Luzerne	160,951	90,344
Lycoming	47,282	37,899
McKean	8,959	6,266
Mercer	49,981	36,856
Mifflin	17,309	16,340
Monroe	18,289	16,758
Montgomery	81,612	70,300
Montour	15,234	13,053
Northampton	61,429	47,904
Northumberland	41,449	38,222
Perry	25,499	23,792
Philadelphia	673,786	565,529
Pike	8,414	7,155
Potter	11,434	11,470
Schuylkill	109,225	89,510
Snyder	15,906	15,085
Somerset	28,262	26,778
Sullivan	6,191	5,687
Susquehanna	37,320	36,267
Tioga	35,102	31,044
Union	15,568	14,145
Venango	47,822	35,048
Warren	22,207	19,190
Washington	49,481	46,805
Wayne	32,210	32,239
Westmoreland	58,290	53,736
Wyoming	14,585	12,540
York	76,217	68,300
Totals	3,511,543	2,906,115

*Cameron county has been formed since 1860, being made up of portions of Potter and McKean.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Your correspondent, "A Member of Councils Fifteen Years Ago," very mildly suggests what he thinks our Councils should do to meet the desires of the Pennsylvania and other railroads in relation to the vacation of more of our streets for their accommodation. There is much good sense in his recommendation that negotiations between our authorities and the railroad companies should be conducted in a spirit of "harmony and good will," in full consideration of the mutual benefit that would result. We think, however, that his appeal in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad would have been strengthened by the omission of his sharp and aspersions against the integrity of our citizens and their representatives, whose duty it is to guard the rights of the people from the encroachments of railroads, who (generally (try to at least) suit themselves, regardless of the disadvantages they entail upon the community.

Now, we would respectfully ask your correspondent aforesaid to take a look at the other, or people's side of the question, and see whether certain railroad tracks now in the city could not be vacated without detriment to railroad interests, but with decided *necessary* advantage to the community.

We would not oppose his advocacy of railroad interests at all. We merely request him to incorporate in his plea for them, our suggestion in behalf of the people. We will then have both sides of the question in view, and may be able to assist the community to see more clearly how the streets now desired by the railroad can be dispensed with. Our suggestion is this, *vacate the railroad that crosses Penn and Liberty streets.*

We need not give a reason why this should be done, everybody knows it. The interruption to travel at those crossings is fast becoming an insupportable nuisance, that must inevitably result in serious difficulties, that will be hastened by the rapidly increasing business on both, railroad and streets.

It requires but little foresight to see that the difficulty *must* be met when Penn street becomes a Broadway iam, as it is certain to be. It ought now to be provided for, and we propose to show that it can, we think, be easily done. Through passenger and freight trains only cross Penn street. Now, we say, let those trains that interchange with eastern and western roads, pass from west to east (and return) over the West Pennsylvania Rail Road, to a point below Herr's Island, cross the Allegheny river to Taylor street (at the Copper Works), thence on private grounds now unimproved, along side Taylor street to an intersection with the Pennsylvania railroad opposite the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. The level between the West Pennsylvania and P. R. R., is sufficient to bridge the river at a greater elevation than that of the present bridges below that point; high enough to bridge over the A. V. R. R., and also to bridge over Penn, Liberty and other streets. As the transfer station is near the point of crossing, through freight, and coal trains, need not, as now, go through the Union Depot.

Cattle trains would go direct to East Liberty stock yards without passing through the centre of the city, and Union Depot passenger trains would make a detour of just three miles—one and a half miles up the river, and the same distance down on the other side; a circuit that is insignificant, compared to that of many roads that enter other cities.

All our railroads, except the Connellsville, would thus converge conveniently on the Union Depot, and that institution would be entirely freed from the numerous freight and cattle trains that are continually passing through it. At no station in any other great city in the United States do freight, coal, and filthy cattle trains pass through the entire length of its passenger depot, beneath the windows of a great hotel, and under the noses of passengers arriving at and departing from trains, as at the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh.

This improvement would be a great relief to the community, and facilitate the objects which the railroads have in contemplation in the proposed changes in streets about the Union Depot.

CITIZEN.

THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Some of the papers are raising a hue-and-cry because certain officers of the different telegraph companies are talking over the subject of a tariff of charges, such as shall afford a profit to their stockholders. Why the companies should not receive some profit on the money advanced in that business, while the newspapers that censure them are dividing their twenty per cent or more, appears somewhat strange. The fact is that the two companies who do business here have been serving the public for an entire year at the simple cost of working the lines, leaving for their stockholders nothing but the bare glory accruing from that result. Reasonable men, especially business men, will be content to accept that contribution to their good luck, and will raise no voice of complaint now, because the companies are about to claim from them some profit for future services. Those who have used the telegraph most, know best how true it is that they have had their messages carried for almost nothing.

While it is but just that the shareholders of the different companies should receive a liberal profit on their money, they are blamable for permitting their directors to continue that vicious system of ceaseless expansion which has so fatally seized them. It appears to be a species of insanity which attacks those who are placed in charge of the great interests of a company, that no sooner do they find themselves in the responsible position of directors than the idea takes possession of them that while there remains one competing company, or any more territory over which poles and wires may be placed, every dollar that can be raised should be sunk therein.

The Western Union line is an astonishing example of this insanity. Organized twenty years ago, for the first seven years it never declared a single dividend, and through the remainder of that long period it has gone on, sometimes making small dividends in cash, and again larger dividends in stock; the plea being all the while that there remained an absolute necessity for getting all competitors out of the way—and then their fortune would be made! But, as fast as they got other lines out of the way by buying them, new ones sprung up, and there came the further necessity, (so thought,) of extending their lines whenever new railroads were opened for travel, aggregating more than two thousand miles yearly. And they are actually following this *ignis fatuus* until this day, not yet realizing its folly, although they now have about a hundred and thirty thousand miles of wire. These, with no dividends, and their stock quoted at a price considerably below fifty cents on the dollar, make up but a sorry exhibit for all their years of worry and waiting.

With this state of things before them the Pacific and Atlantic line seems disposed to run the same course, deeming nothing achieved while anything remains yet unaccomplished. The great mistake made by these, as well as all other corporations with the like aspirations is, to suppose that after these vast absorptions and additions have been made, then their property will be by that amount increased in value, forgetting that a property of perishable nature and which is paying no cash dividends is to all intents valueless to those who have staked their money in it; and that when the business of the company has become very great, it is no longer within mortal power to so thoroughly supervise it as to work it with the degree of economy that a compact and moderate sized business would admit of.

This vice of the day—this blind folly of trying to monopolize any business in a country where any man is wide awake, and where experience proves that each absorbed telegraph line or railroad will but be the occasion for starting still another, is so transparent to ordinary people that they fail to comprehend the motive which impels to a continuance in that course of deep infatuation.

By all means let the companies agree upon such a rate of charges as shall afford adequate profit to them, and then let them be content with the lines they have, and forget that heartless and all-grasping policy which will always eventuate in loss. "Live and let live" was an old-fashioned proverb that contained much true philosophy, as well as kindly feeling, and a proper observance of the precept would bring more regular dividends, as well as a largely increased degree of respect, to those would-be mighty men who, with trembling eagerness, grasp after the entire business, but who grasp in vain.

A. F. M.

FRENCH PATRIOTISM.

EDITORS GAZETTE: We ask your favor for the following: Mme. Herminie, M. was kind enough to communicate to us the following letter she received from her father, Mr. Hippeau, author of a very remarkable work on public instruction in the United States, of which we have remembered an account a few months ago. Mr. Hippeau was one of the first who entered the National Guards in Paris, in spite of his sixty-seven years and retired habits. His two sons, sixteen and twenty years old are both as volunteers at Vincennes. Mr. Trippeau, after a short stay at the west of France, saw himself cut off from Paris. I give you some passages from the letter to his daughter, dated Nimes, Nov. 1st.

I assure you that our nation, so cowardly betrayed by her chiefs who had forced her into a war, against which the best authorized representatives had highly protested, merits well the sympathies of Republican America. It is not only her unmerited misfortunes, which should conciliate all really noble and elevated souls; the indomnitable courage with which she opposes an enemy without honor and faith, renders her still more worthy of interest.

The happiest symptoms justify the hopes of all those who, like me, count on a final success. It is well to know that entire France is armed. The two long months, during which the Prussians promenaded through the eastern and northern provinces, have not been lost to us. It will be a marvel in later days, when it will be known, that after the destruction and entire annihilation of all the armies of the imperial government, we were able to arm and to put in line one million and five hundred thousand citizen soldiers, provided with a formidable artillery, equalling in number and arming, those troops, so well prepared for an invasion, who threw themselves on our country as if it were an easy prey, against which anything was permitted.

This supreme effort is the more remarkable, as it was accomplished by a nation where an oppression of twenty years duration had done its best to extinguish all patriotism. It is the enlightened class of the French who rose with this enthusiasm and zeal. The country people, which the prefects and majors of the empire had let loose against the Liberals and the members of the opposition, were, and are still, more opposed to the Republicans than the Prussians. Our soldiers, our Franc-Tireurs, have to combat their ill will, in many cases their treason. The officials of the empire showed themselves much more disconcerted by the fall of the vanquished Sedan, than by the infamous action of the invaders. They scarcely fought against them, and elsewhere the towns opened their doors to the enemy. It was these infamous servants of the fallen power who paralyzed the efforts of men determined to resist. What obstacles, we have to over, come! What cowardice! What disgrace! Well, nothing discourages us! Courageous men give courage to those that have none. This monstrous Trinity that calls itself William, Moltke and Bismarck loses its influence. The day of vengeance is at hand. All three will perish miserably, these infamous monsters who, to satisfy an insane ambition, excited against each other so many people, who asked no better than to live in peace with each other. They have heaped on our poor country ruin and destruction. They have beggared and disorganized Germany for a century to come, and accumulated against Prussia eternal hatred. And surely for all this they will be punished.

A REPUBLICAN.

NEW STYLES OF TOILET SETS

For Christmas presents. They excel any ever sold in this city. You will find them at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Still a few more of those Toilet Sets and Perfume Cases at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

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Christmas Presents and Holiday Goods of all kinds at very low prices at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

FAITH WELL FOUNDED.

In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and *medicinal* in the true sense of the word. Now, we have three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under Heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and Hostetter's Bitters is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and therefore, beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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Which Stands Without a Rival.

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1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves as detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of 33 per cent

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is not so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Peoples may be seen and references had at the store of W. P. HARRIS, corner of 24 Fourth and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 28 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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Hosiery, Gloves, Collars,

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OTHER FANCY GOODS,

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UNTIL JANUARY FIRST,

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Ladies' Plain and 2 Button Kids,

Ladies' Kids, bright & open sheden.

Silk Umbrellas,

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1870.

The money market is not working easily. Too loan demand is in excess of the supply, and more than the usual quantity of paper is found outside of bank. There is some disposition to put names, first class names are yet taken at 9@10 per cent. Lower grade finds difficult sale at 10@15.

The local stock market is without special interest, and we note no marked change from previous prices.

Gold has been more active in the eastern market, and quotations this evening are nearly one per cent. higher. The European news is not decisive, but the attitude of Russia is thought to indicate speedy hostilities and a determination to proceed to extreme measures without awaiting a conference of the other European powers.

Government bonds vary but slightly from yesterday's quotations.

The railway list is heavy and lower. In some instances the decline is marked. We indicate North Westerns, and both kinds of St. Paul.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	115¾	115¾
5-20s '62	107	107¼
" 1865	107¼	107¼
" 1865 new	106¾	106¾
" 1867	110	110¼
" 1868	110¼	110¼
Currency 6's	116½	116½
Gold	110¾	111¼

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	91¾	91¾
Erie	23¾	23¾
Reading	93¾	93¾ Ex. div.
Pittsburgh	88½	88½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½	93½
Rock Island	102¾	102¾
Chicago & N. W.	84¾	84¾
Do. Preferred	85¾	85¾
St. Paul Common	59¾	59
St. Paul Preferred	74¾	74¾
Wabash	53¾	53¾
Do preferred	73	73
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾
Pacific Mail	63¾	64¼
West. Union Telegraph	68¾	68¾
Adams Express	63	63
U. S. Express	38	38

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¼	4.30 Jan. & Jy. 1865	9¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	4.30 Jan. & Jy. 1867	10¼
U. S. 5-20s 1862	9⅞	4.30 Jan. & Jy. 1868	10¾
U. S. 5-20s 1864	10¼	U. P. R. R.	88¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865	11⅛	Funded	102
U. S. 10-40s	6¾	Cv. Pacific	103¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, December 14, 1870.

Gold opened at 112¼, and remained at about that figure until government bids were made, when the price advanced, and closed at 112@112¼. The Assistant Treasurer opened the bids at noon for a million dollars, and the amount bid for was unusually large. Loans were made from 1 to 2 per cent. per annum. Clearances were about $80,000,000. Exports to-day, $20,000.

Governments active, but not quite so firm, with exception of the 6's, which have been very steady. Late in the day currency bonds were weak.

Stocks very dull and rather weak, on prominent western shares; Northwestern, common particularly weak; Western Union, New York Central Scrip and Rock Island have been strong; Reading and New Jersey Central sold ex-dividends. Pacific Mail did business doing in Erie; Boston, Hartford and Erie declined to 1st.

Money active at 6@7 per cent. There are rumors of another attempt to create an artificial stringency. It was reported this afternoon that the Germans had determined to make a raid on a German importing firm suspected of fraud on the revenue. From all that can be learned there is no truth in the report in relation to the importation of sugar, or rather to the classification of imported sugar. The question referred to and passed upon by the Board is condemnation of goods, and in case the Government appeals from the decision of the collector as stated, it will probably be one of the important on record. State securities are dull and unchanged.

Sterling exchange 8¾.

Coupons of 1881 are quoted at 115¾; 5-20s, '62, 107¾@108; '64, 107¾@108; '65, 107¾@108; '65 new, 106¾@106¾; '67, 110@110¼; '68, 110¼@110¾; currency 6s, 116@116¼.

Gold bonds: Missouri, 6's, old, 75@77; new, 69@70; new Virginia, 69@70; old 6s of North Carolina, 44@; new do, 35@37.

Southern State securities: Alabama, 5s, 60@65; Georgia, 6's, 80@85; Louisiana, 6s, Levee, 70@75; Do. Consolidated, 60@65; Do. Funding, 60@65; Do. Bonds, 60@65; Do. Penitentiary, 60@65; Do. Railroad, 60@65; Do. Warrants, 60@65; Missouri, 6's, 75@77; North Carolina, 6's, old, 44@45; Do. new, 35@37; South Carolina, 6's, 70@75; Tennessee, 6's, old, 70@75; Do. new, 70@75; Virginia, 6's, old, 70@75; Do. new, 70@75.

Railroad bonds: Central Pacific, 6's, gold, 103@104; Chicago & Alton, 7's, 105@106; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 6's, 101@102; Illinois Central, 6's, 101@102.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1870.

Trade in general merchandize is fair, fully up to the average of this season of the year; it is hoped that after the new year has fairly set in and the business of the old one pretty well wound up, that there will be an improvement in business, generally, but until then, it is not expected trade will be much better than it is at present. We can report a steady consumptive demand for all of the leading articles, while in regard to values there are no important changes.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off very materially within the past few days, and the market is bare of choice to prime, for which fair to good and occasional small sales of choice at $2 50@2 75.

ASHES—Common Pots, Ash, 4 cts; Refined do, 5 cts; Pearls, 7 cts.

BEANS—Prime, $1 80@1 90.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow, 30 cts.

BUTTER—Continues dull with limited receipts and a slight decline is noticed. We quote choice to fancy roll at 35@37 cts; fair to good common to fair, and 30@35 for prime to choice.

CHEESE—Is quoted at 18@20 cts, for Western reserve; 17@18 for Ohio Factory; 16@17 for fair Ohio Goshen, and 16@17 for New York Goshen.

CANDLES—Sperm, 50@55 cts; Adamantine, 18@19 cts; Star, 16@17 cts; Tallow, 11@12 cts.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@6 per ton by the car load; delivered at $7@7 50.

COAL OIL—Crude is quoted at 10@10½ cts; Refined, 28@30 cts; Naphtha, 25@28 cts; Benzine, 25@28 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 6@6½ cts; Peaches, 12@13 cts; Cherries, 18@20 cts; Blackberries, 10@11 cts.

EGGS—The supply is strictly fresh eggs is light, and prices are firm at 30@32 cts. Pickled eggs are in good supply and dull, with sales reported all the way from 25@30 cts.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese, 75@80 cts, to be quoted at 85@90 cts for grades, and 60@65 for mixed lots.

FLOUR—We can report a steady consumptive demand with regular sales, but no change whatever, in prices. We consider the range of prices, as follows: at $6 50@6 75 for spring; $6 75@7 25 for red winter and $7 25@8 for white. The receipts continue comparatively light, and the stocks are small.

GRAIN—Wheat market is reported rather steady, with a fair demand to supply the trade, and all the fresh lots of the right kind of quality are pretty well supplied; notwithstanding, we have heard no sales as yet, and prices are lower, and we continue to quote at $1 35@1 40 for red, and $1 50@1 55 for white. Corn is in moderate supply, and offers are invited; no sales reported to-day; we continue to quote car load lots at 60@62 cts, and small lots at 65@70 cts. Oats are in better supply, and offers are invited at 40@42 cts. Rye is in good supply and dull, with small sales at 75@80 cts.

HAY—Continues dull with limited receipts and a slight decline is noticed. We quote choice to prime timothy at $20@22; fair to good common to fair, and $18@20 for prime to choice timothy.

HIDES—Is quoted at 10@12½ cts for Western; 9@10 cts for Ohio Factory; 8@9 cts for fair Ohio Goshen, and 6@7½ for New York Goshen.

CANDLES—Sperm, 50@55 cts; Adamantine, 18@19 cts; Star, 16@17 cts; Tallow, 11@12 cts.

COAL OIL—Is quoted at 10@10½ cts for Western reserve; 9@10 cts for Ohio Factory; 8@9 cts for fair Ohio Goshen, and 6@7½ for New York Goshen.

CANDLES—Sperm, 50@55 cts; Adamantine, 18@19 cts; Star, 16@17 cts; Tallow, 11@12 cts.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@6 per ton by the car load; delivered at $7@7 50.

The local stock market is without special interest, and we note no marked change from previous prices.

Gold has been more active in the eastern market, and quotations this evening are nearly one per cent. higher. The European news is not decisive, but the attitude of Russia is thought to indicate speedy hostilities and a determination to proceed to extreme measures without awaiting a conference of the other European powers.

Government bonds vary but slightly from yesterday's quotations.

The railway list is heavy and lower. In some instances the decline is marked. We indicate North Westerns, and both kinds of St. Paul.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	115¾	115¾
5-20s '62	107	107¼
" 1865	107¼	107¼
" 1865 new	106¾	106¾
" 1867	110	110¼
" 1868	110¼	110¼
Currency 6's	116½	116½
Gold	110¾	111¼

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	91¾	91¾
Erie	23¾	23¾
Reading	93¾	93¾ Ex. div.
Pittsburgh	88½	88½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½	93½
Rock Island	102¾	102¾
Chicago & N. W.	84¾	84¾
Do. Preferred	85¾	85¾
St. Paul Common	59¾	59
St. Paul Preferred	74¾	74¾
Wabash	53¾	53¾
Do preferred	73	73
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾
Pacific Mail	63¾	64¼
West. Union Telegraph	68¾	68¾
Adams Express	63	63
U. S. Express	38	38

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¼	4.30 Jan. & Jy. 1865	9¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	4.30 Jan. & Jy. 1867	10¼
U. S. 5-20s 1862	9⅞	4.30 Jan. & Jy. 1868	10¾
U. S. 5-20s 1864	10¼	U. P. R. R.	88¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865	11⅛	Funded	102
U. S. 10-40s	6¾	Cv. Pacific	103¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, December 14, 1870.

Gold opened at 112¼, and remained at about that figure until government bids were made, when the price advanced, and closed at 112@112¼. The Assistant Treasurer opened the bids at noon for a million dollars, and the amount bid for was unusually large. Loans were made from 1 to 2 per cent. per annum. Clearances were about $80,000,000. Exports to-day, $20,000.

Governments active, but not quite so firm, with exception of the 6's, which have been very steady. Late in the day currency bonds were weak.

Stocks very dull and rather weak, on prominent western shares; Northwestern, common particularly weak; Western Union, New York Central Scrip and Rock Island have been strong; Reading and New Jersey Central sold ex-dividends. Pacific Mail did business doing in Erie; Boston, Hartford and Erie declined to 1st.

Money active at 6@7 per cent. There are rumors of another attempt to create an artificial stringency. It was reported this afternoon that the Germans had determined to make a raid on a German importing firm suspected of fraud on the revenue. From all that can be learned there is no truth in the report in relation to the importation of sugar, or rather to the classification of imported sugar. The question referred to and passed upon by the Board is condemnation of goods, and in case the Government appeals from the decision of the collector as stated, it will probably be one of the important on record. State securities are dull and unchanged.

Sterling exchange 8¾.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1870.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Height of Barometer	29.11	29.15	29.32
Change since last report	.10	.04	.07
Thermometer	35°	37°	0°
Change in last 24 hours	4°	0°	0°
Direction of wind	W.	W.	N. W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	D	D	D
Amount of cloud	¾	¾	¾
Rain fallen since last report—in.	.00	.00	.01
State of weather	C	C	S

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant breeze; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures—from 1 to 6: 1, being clear, no clouds; 2, fair, ½ to ¾ cloud; 3, cloudy, ¾ to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

JAS. WEST, Observer.

Yesterday was a regular winter day.

The Annual Orphan's Fair is to open shortly.

A grand masquerade party to come off shortly is all the talk in fashionable circles.

Our cost men are all feeling good over the rise.

Friday.—The streets of Pittsburgh were never filthier.

Only two workhouse cases before Mayor Callow yesterday.

Cold Weather is upon us. God help the poor, for few people will think of doing so.

A few philanthropic gentlemen have taken the matter in hand to establish a City Hospital.

Hosiery trade is brisk and lively throughout the city, while jobbing and wholesaling is rather dull.

The extension of the Pleasant Valley Railway into this city has wonderfully increased its receipts.

The markets are well supplied with poultry, vegetables and fruits. Prices range unnecessarily high.

The late lamented Capt. W. R. Cook, was quietly buried near his home in Washington county, last week.

The shop windows commence to wear a lively appearance, betokening the approach of the holiday season.

For Holiday goods and for low prices Rhen, the Jeweler, Diamond Store, cannot be beat. 59 Fifth avenue.

The Project of establishing a new daily paper in this city has been abandoned. Good thing for the projectors.

An Excursion through to Baltimore over the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad is projected for next February.

The Little People will ask for nothing better than a small amount of money to visit at the Department Store 59 Fifth avenue.

The building of the new Fifth avenue market house progresses very slowly. The contractor should be stirred up with a sharp stick.

The following are the letters held for postage at the Pittsburgh Postoffice, Dec. 14, 1870: Tattele & Co., Memphis, Tennessee, 2 cents. Evans, Rosine, Memphis, Tenn., 3 cents. Hoffman, Mark, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 cents. Hollist, H. M., Philadelphia, Pa., 3 cents. Owens, Rev. David, Newark, Ohio, 3 cents.

Severely injured.—Between four and five o'clock last evening, Joseph Smith a laborer employed at Jones & Nimick's new building on Diamond alley, had a hod thrown at him, which struck him in the act of filling a hod with brick, when a brick fell from the top of the wall, striking him on the head and cutting a hole in the shoulder. No bones were broken.

John Brogher.—The body of the man found in the yard of the Ft. Wayne Railroad, Tuesday morning, on account of which we published a notice yesterday, has been identified as that of John Brogher, who resided at 91 Centre avenue. He was twenty-four years of age and served three years in the army of the Allegheny Arsenal. His parents reside in New York.

Call on Wagner's to-day if you wish get a good cigar which will be a real pleasure to smoke, and not a nuisance to your friends. Wagner's cigars are free from those disagreeable feelings in those which always attend the smoking of some of the vile weeds which are dumped off by the ton every year. They are pleasant, a good article either in longnine, snuff, cigars, pipes, &c., is at Wagner's No. 61 Sixth street.

A Sprue by the name of O'Brien who lives on Webster street, rear of No. 31, was arrested on Wednesday by Officer Hamilton, charged with drunk and disorderly conduct. He was committed to the lockup for ten days.

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Second Family.—Mr. Joseph Shaw, the man who was injured on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Manchester, on Saturday, of which we published yesterday, died Tuesday, about four o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Shaw, in the Fifth ward. Coroner Wray was called upon to hold an inquest yesterday, and after summoning a jury, adjourned until seven o'clock last evening, when, after hearing the testimony and an examination of the body by a post-mortem examination, and is of the opinion that death resulted from excessive hemorrhage. At seven o'clock the jury assembled, we don't know where, and returned a verdict, but as we were unable to find the Coroner, or get into his office to learn the purport of what it was; accidental death, we presume, as it could not well be anything else.

For Wheelbarrows.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. S. B. Davis, the present Wharfmaster, in Allegheny, will be a candidate for re-election, for the Western district for 1871. Certainly one of the best men to fill the office in the city, and he better than he has proved himself on vessels.

Discovered at Last.

Some three or four months since a set of heavy harness was stolen from the stable of Dr. Patrick, the banker, and not until yesterday were they discovered. The harness was yesterday found in possession of G. Hanny. The was arrested and held for hearing on a charge of larceny. He is in the lockup.

Magnificent Banner.

Passing down Sixth street (into St. Clair), we noticed a splendid red-work banner erected in front of the establishment of Messrs. Straw & Morton. It is fifteen feet square, and bears a fine painting of a large, full-rigged ship, handsomely executed in the finest style in the city. As the finger is now to the nose, we must postpone mention in the paper, but would recommend our readers who contemplate the purchase of a pure Christmas present to call and examine it as the handsomest piece of goods in the line, for mother, wife, sister or daughter. Messrs. Straw & Morton have a fine stock, selected with special reference to the holidays.

A Veteran Minister.

The Rev. Dr. Nicholas P. Hasbe, of Greensburg, has served fifty-one years in the ministerial office, and this long period unbroken, among the same people—the First Reformed charge of Greensburg. During the early years of his ministery the field of his labors extended over almost the entire county of Westmoreland, and he was instrumental in organizing—one in town and three in the country—with about eight hundred communicant members and a population of two thousand souls. He preached in the German and English languages, though his German and culture is more German than English in style. He is now in his seventy-second year, and is still engaged in some degree in the work of the ministry. He has been a member of the town and county in which he has so long resided, and of his native borough of Mount Pleasant, and for the period of fifty years. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Westmoreland County Bible Society, and for many years, also, of the Board of Directors of the Greensburg Female Seminary. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., for thirty years, and for a number of years a member of the Board of Trustees of Franklin College, Lancaster, Pa. He has been a member of the Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States for fifty years, and has been a member of the Board of Missions of the Synod for many years. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, at Mercersburg, Pa., for thirty years, and has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, at Lancaster, Pa., for twenty years. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Female College of the Reformed Church, at Lancaster, Pa., for twenty years. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Female College of the Reformed Church, at Lancaster, Pa., for twenty years. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Female College of the Reformed Church, at Lancaster, Pa., for twenty years.

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The Old Coal-Annual Report of the Dollar Savings Bank.

Which will be found advertised in this paper, presents another most-annual testimony, not alone to the good management and great prosperity of the institution, but also to its great value to the community as a safe depository of its savings. It also denotes a healthy thrift and frugality in the community itself, the assets having, since the last annual report, increased from $1,000,000 to $1,231,183 19, a gain of $231,183 19. At the rate of increase it is safe to predict that in a few years more the assets will reach $2,000,000, and a few years later, and means (generally the first year after) an aggregation of savings of $3,000,000. Such a result is certainly to be hoped for and, in short, nothing, which, but the most unlikely disasters (with interest compounded) can prevent. In the meantime, all the depositors or friends can do is to keep on depositing. All should feel proud of such an institution and the record, and proud of the fact that it is managed with such economy, a permanent home in Fourth Avenue, on Cable, at some time in the future, and with such security and safe investment and satisfactory symmetry. We will not speak of the official personnel of the bank—"By their words ye shall know them."

Aggravated Assault and Battery.

John Goltman came to the Mayors Office yesterday and made information charging Moses Gallagher with aggravated assault and battery. He alleged that about the 28th of November while passing along Wylie street he met Gallagher, who attacked him without any provocation, and after knocking him down, kicked and beat him, injuring him to an extent that he has been unable to work. The beast also said prosecutor was a—Dutchman, and he'd be d—d if he would stand it. Gallagher was arrested and held in the sum of $300 for court.

A Verdict Rendered.

Yesterday morning a little school boy named Willie Thompson, met with an accident which almost resulted in instant death. He is about six years of age, and accompanied by a sister, was on his way to the Fourth Ward School. Just at the corner of Third and Penn streets he attempted to cross the street in advance of a team driving a heavy pair of timber wheels. He was unobserved by the driver until a scream from the little girl attracted his attention, and upon looking around, the little boy was dangerously squeezed under one of the wheels. He was picked up and carried into a house near by and medical aid summoned, when it was discovered that his right leg from the knee nearly to the ankle bone was split open, and the fleshy of his left foot crushed. Dr. Walter attended him and after examination was of the opinion that the little fellow would recover, though that the bones were not fractured. He was taken to his home on Second street near the Point and is doing as well as could be expected. The driver of the vehicle was exonerated of all blame in the matter.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

A Man Knocked Down on Market Street—He Will Probably Die.

Between five and six o'clock last evening, the officer on duty on Market street, between First and Second avenues, found a man lying on the sidewalk insensible, and requesting him to be disturbed, proceeded to raise him on his feet, when he saw that he had been severely injured in some way, as he was bleeding freely from a wound on the top of his head. Officer Hamilton had the man removed to a Hotel near by, and Dr. Murdock was sent for. On examination, the Doctor found that the skull had been fractured, and is of the opinion that the wound was inflicted with a "slung." At a late hour last night the man still lived, but was unable to speak. It is unknown at this part of the city, and there were no papers in his possession from which he could be identified.

ISSUING BOGUS CHECKS.

A Newspaper Carrier Picked up for False Pretenses.

Alderman Neeper had a case before him the other day, in which a newspaper carrier named Tom McConaughy, was charged with false pretenses, in issuing fraudulent checks to O'Neill & Rook, in payment for papers furnished him from the *Dispatch* office. "Tommy" serves between nine hundred and a thousand *Dispatches* every day on his route, and in payment for his weekly bill, gave, Nov. 19, a check on the Pennsylvania bank payable to O'Neill & Rook for $92 64. A second check for the next week's papers, calling for $91 62, was also given, and both checks passed through the clearing house in the ordinary course of business, but when presented at the Duquesne bank, the answer was, that these were "no funds," and consequently they could not be paid. O'Neill & Rook had the checks protested through Mr. Smith, notary public, and next day instituted a prosecution against "Tommy" for false pretenses. On their information the latter was held to answer, and their result will doubtless be either the jail or the penitentiary. We are sorry for "Tommy" for his own sake only. As far as the *Dispatch* is concerned we suppose it will get along without him.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, Dec. 13th, 1870.*

A Card from Mr. McConnaughy.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE.—The above startling paragraph appeared in the columns of the *Daily Dispatch* of Wednesday, a journal that I have faithfully and honestly served in my capacity as Carrier for nearly a quarter of a century. Those who know me need not be assured that the article is malignantly false in every particular so far as it charges me with any intent to defraud the firm of O'Neill & Rook out of their lawful dues, by resorting to a shallow form of trick. Permit me briefly to explain for the benefit of those who do not know me personally the circumstances which led to the unjust and unwise publication and the malicious publication above presented from the *Dispatch*.

During my long business dealings with the *Dispatch* office, I have made it an invariable rule to pay up all I owe on each and every Saturday, even in advance of collecting from my subscribers. Recently new machinery was introduced in the press-room of the *Dispatch*, and in consequence thereof, I was very late in getting out my papers, and so much of my time was wasted that I had not opportunity to collect from my patrons, and for once broke my rule of paying up every week. There were two week's bills accumulated, and I paid the amounts, viz.: $91 62, and $92 64, with checks apparently drawn on the Duquesne Bank, where I have been dealing as a depositor almost since its organization, and where, perhaps, my credit is as good as that of those who would seize an ordinary business transaction to make out of it a false pretense to hurt my personal character and standing in the community. Meeting with the cashier of that bank, Mr. J. Patterson, incidentally he remarked to me that money was very scarce at the bank just at that time. I replied that I had just drawn two cheques on it for $185, but as they were held by the *Dispatch* firm he might tell whoever presented them to wait a few days for the payment, though I was simply accommodating the bank by this institution and felt sure that the *Dispatch* people could and would afford to await the convenience of the bank, if only to accommodate me. The cheques were presented and the cashier, obtaining my request, made was an order not to pay them, acted accordingly. Messrs. O'Neill and Rook, without advising me in the least of their intentions, have promptly protested, and out of this transaction grew the suit of *false pretense*. If I am to go to the "jail penitentiary" for this transaction according to the generous insinuations of the *Dispatch*, I am sorry, but what true business man or jury would consign me there on such a base and trumped up charge.

Now to give a reason why the proprietors of the *Dispatch* have acted so unprecedently towards me. The route over which I deliver is the largest in the city, and I supply a great many citizens with papers. It would have been a great advantage to the *Dispatch* owners if I had consented to carry the Sunday edition of that paper, which I would not do. When urged so to do very pressingly, I dared to assert my own Christian manhood and declined to do servile work on the Sabbath. I told the proprietors that I had conscientious scruples against laboring on that day, and was so brought up from childhood, and I did not propose departing at this late period from the early teachings and Christian rule of my whole life. This was too much, more especially as no other person having my route sufficiently well to take my place. Then threats set in against me. First, I was told that my license would be revoked, and in the Postoffice would be brought about if I did not consent to deliver the Sunday paper. I still could not surrender my conscientiousness; and this last act of the *Dispatch* firm is my punishment for having a will and a way of my own. I will leave the public to judge between us. My veracity has never been questioned; all people cannot say so much.

I am now convinced that I will continue to hold my route, notwithstanding O'Neill & Rook advertise it for sale, and will deliver the papers in place of the false man to all my friends and patrons, and hope the change will prove agreeable and beneficial to my subscribers.

THOMAS M'CONNAUGHY.
Late Carrier of the *Dispatch*.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The First Ward Election Difficulty—The Matter in Court.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday a petition was filed by a number of citizen voters in the First ward, setting forth that Messrs. Pollock and Barton, their counsel setting forth that the election for Alderman in that ward, held on the sixth was an undue one, and that the returns thereof were false in this:

1. That two persons were to be chosen for Alderman.

2. That there were four candidates—Alexander May, Andrew Humbert, Patrick Keaney and Jos. Anderson.

3. That by a true and correct account May received 98 votes; Humbert, 268; Anderson, 264, and Keaney 6, which appears from the duly elected, and so announced and declared by the election officers.

4. That after the vote was announced the friends and partizans of Humbert were permitted to intermingle with the officers of said election, and to have access to the ballot boxes, etc.; that these partizans suggested a new count, by request the board made a second count and declared that Anderson had received the vote on the first count was 269, on the second 265, and on the third 267. The petitioners aver that the first count was the true one.

5. That the Judge and Inspector are here required to make returns to the Prothonotary's office, and that the Judge refused to receive the ballot box and seals, the number of votes cast for each person for Alderman; that the inspector refused to sign the same, the number cast for each person, but the number appearing by each count failing to show which is correct.

6. The Judge and one inspector and one return inspector have delivered to said Humbert a certificate that he received the majority on one back of which Humbert has endorsed his acceptance of said office, and filed the same as part of the return in the Protonotary's office.

The petitioners submit that this return is certainly irregular and void, not being part of the return required by law. It is not signed by all the election officers nor attested by their clerks. The date of the acceptance is a return day, one day before the meeting of the return judges, shows that it was prepared by a few of the election board in private, and the positive selection in making a second and third count, in finding a large enough vote to insert to secure the purpose in view.

The petitioners further aver that there were late said election and return, and that said Alexander May and William Adamson had been duly elected, and that the Court grant such relief in the premises as may be legal and just.

The Court made the following order: And now, December 14, 1870, the within petition being presented in Court and duly considered, and thereupon on motion of counsel for petitioners, the Court directs it to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and that a notice be given to Alderman Humbert that the hearing of within complaint will be had on Saturday, December 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Man Shot at Mansfield—A Probable Homicide—The Perpetrator in Custody.

A shooting affray occurred at Mansfield on Tuesday night, which will probably result in the death of Peter Wilbert, a saloon keeper in that village. The facts, so far as we can obtain them, are as follows:

About six o'clock on Tuesday evening Mr. Wilbert was sitting in his saloon, when James Pollock, a coal miner, entered. Pollock had been drinking, and was somewhat intoxicated. He was formerly employed as pit boss at Rigby's coal works, near Mansfield, but was discharged by Mr. Rigby, and is now employed by a rival company in the same business. Pollock blamed him with having procured his discharge. What words passed between them we have not been informed of, but Pollock drew a pistol and fired, the ball entering Wilbert's breast near the heart. He fell to the ground and Pollock walked away. The wounded man was carried into the house and a surgeon summoned from Mansfield, who pronounced the wound extremely dangerous, and it is feared it will prove fatal.

The Sheriff was telegraphed to and requested to send some of his police force to arrest Pollock, who it was feared would escape. Officers and deputies were detailed, and were about starting when a telegram was received announcing the arrest of Pollock, who had left the village during the night, as it was supposed he would do.

Information was made against Pollock before a Justice of the Peace in Mansfield, and he was committed to jail to await the result of Wilbert's injuries.

Pollock, when sober, is said to be an industrious, quiet and peaceable man, but an extremely violent and dangerous man when drunk. Wilbert, the wounded man, is a very respectable, quiet citizen. He was a man forty-five years of age and has a wife and four children.

At last accounts last evening Wilbert was still living, and there were hopes entertained of his recovery.

UNDER THE WHEEL.

Painful Accident to a Little Boy—Run Over by a Lumber Wagon—Almost Killed.

Yesterday morning a little school boy named Willie Thompson, met with an accident which almost resulted in instant death. He is about six years of age, and accompanied by a sister, was on his way to the Fourth Ward School. Just at the corner of Third and Penn streets he attempted to cross the street in advance of a team driving a heavy pair of timber wheels. He was unobserved by the driver until a scream from the little girl attracted his attention, and upon looking around, the little boy was dangerously squeezed under one of the wheels. He was picked up and carried into a house near by and medical aid summoned, when it was discovered that his right leg from the knee nearly to the ankle bone was split open, and the fleshy of his left foot crushed. Dr. Walter attended him and after examination was of the opinion that the bones were not fractured. He was taken to his home on Second street near the Point and is doing as well as could be expected. The driver of the vehicle was exonerated of all blame in the matter.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

WEDNESDAY, December 14.—Court met at 10 o'clock A. M., Judge McKennan on the bench.

The case of Messrs. Nimick, assignees of Horace C. Benham, deceased, vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, previously reported, was resumed. The case was argued by counsel, Mr. Stoner opening the argument for defendants, Messrs. Baily and Barton following for the plaintiffs, Mr. Shiras closing. A number of points were submitted, the leading one, and that upon which the case will be decided, being the sanity or insanity of the assured.

The plaintiffs set up the theory of murder, and offered some testimony in support of it.

A second theory was that Mr. Benham died by his own hand he was insane, and that suicide was insanity.

Defendants' counsel asked the Court to charge the jury that suicide was not insanity, and that under a powerful motive a sane man might take his own life.

The Court, after reviewing the evidence carefully and giving the jury the law bearing upon the case generally, charged that under a powerful motive a sane man might have volition and will to take his own life, and cited several authorities in support of the position. And, further, that it was for the jury to find from the evidence in the case the manner of the death of Benham, the assured; and if they found that he died by his own hand, then they should find as to his sanity at the time the act was committed. If they found that he was insane, then their verdict should be for the plaintiffs. But, on the other hand, if they found from the testimony that the act was superinduced by some powerful motive, the operations of which upon his mind were sufficiently strong to lead him to take his own life while in a sound mind, and that he did continue to draw large audiences so long as they remain.

Library Hall.—On Monday evening next, R. J. De Cordova, one of the leading humorists of the country, will give one of his unique and amusing entertainments at Library Hall.

Oysters and Game.

Holtzheimer's game and oyster depot, Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth avenue, adjoining the Post-office, is known to all lovers of good eating. Mr. Holtzheimer sets a table with all the delicacies of the season, and meats and game of every variety, including venison, pheasants, partridges, prairie hens, rabbits, and, in fact, every kind of game. Large and fine oysters in every style, raw, stewed, fried, &c., the very freshest in the markets, can be had at the depot. In addition to the above he keeps for his customers the finest and purest qualities of ales and wines. In recommending the table set by Mr. Holtzheimer, we speak from experience, having had the pleasure of dining there frequently.

Erotz Tauntraged S'aave.—This institution all should visit before the Holidays. It's in Masonic Hall building.

Don't vex and trouble yourself about getting up dinners or suppers for your friends. Invest a few cents at Wagner's office, and Mr. Patterson ordered her a good breakfast, and a lady always first in doing good in matters of charity, waited on her, who called at the Mayor's office with her carriage, and took the girl to the Home for Destitute Women, where she will remain until such time as a good and suitable situation can be obtained for her. The lady expressed her regrets that the girl had not been admitted to the Home, and says that immediate steps will be taken to have other rules and regulations at the Home, so that deserving persons may be admitted at all hours.

A STRANGE STORY.

Was He Dead!

Yesterday morning a colored woman, giving her name as Mrs. Thornton, called on Coroner West and sought his aid in the investigation of a strange case—very strange, if her story be true. According to her statement she had married John Thornton about two years ago, and resided with him at 72 West street, Third Ward, Allegheny. John was in ill health and subject to trances, which often continued for days. The last one held him for four days, and she, only then, began to be in difficulty, prevented him from being buried.

Last Monday morning she awoke, and found him to all appearance in another trance, although he had retired the previous evening apparently well. She sent for several physicians, but none of them would come without money. The neighbors finally called the attention of the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Poor to the case, and he sent an examination it was decided to bury the man—he being pronounced dead. She remonstrated, she says, because the body was yet warm and moist; but they heeded her not—in fact, ejected her from the premises, and then buried him.

Tuesday she was set at liberty and at once commenced an investigation. She went to the Mayor and was directed to the Poor authorities, who told her what disposition had been made of John. Her next visit was to the Coroner, yesterday. She was positive that the neighbors would testify that the body was warm when buried.

The Coroner went over yesterday afternoon to investigate the case, and has not been seen since—at least reportorial vision and activity failed to discover him. So the case rests.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Additional Departures of Coal.

The rise in the river has caused an excitement among our coal dealers, and they are busily sending out supplies for the ports below. In addition to those previously reported, we chronicle the following departures:

CINCINNATI.

Steamboats.	Barges.	Bush.
W. Stone	9	75,000
Juniata	14	140,000
Resolute	10	110,000
Whale	10	100,000
Sam Clarke	12	120,000
Leopard	9	100,000
Coal Hill	10	100,000
Total		745,000

LOUISVILLE.

Lake Erie, No. 2	12	120,000
Fred Wilson, No. 2	12	132,000
Samson, No. 2	12	120,000
Wm. Harris	12	130,000
Wm. Cowan	12	130,000
J. H. Rigley	12	120,000
F. F. Wilson	12	100,000
V. F. Wilson, coke	1	9,000
Grand Lake No. 2	12	130,000
A. Wood	12	130,000
Stella	12	120,000
Mary Ann, 3 C. B. and 6 B		130,000
Total		1,341,000

NEW ORLEANS.

A. J. Baker, 7 big B	130,000
J. S. McDonald, 7 C. B., 5 barges	190,000
Fearless, 9 big boats	140,000
Total	460,000
Grand total	3,546,000

FURS.

15 to 25 per cent Saved by Buying at Wm. Fleming & Co's Representative Fur, and Hat Store 120 Wood street.

The rage for Ladies' furs has been greater this season than it has ever been before. In all parts of the country we learn that the demand is unprecedented. In all gatherings of fashionable and well dressed ladies, the neat and stylish cape and muff or other articles of dress composed of the comfortable and health preserving fur, is most conspicuous.

In our own city, Messrs. Fleming & Co., the leading fur dealers, have laid in all different times at their great representative house on Wood street, the largest and finest stocks they ever before attempted to carry. The amount of sales made by this popular house has far exceeded those of any past season, although the period of cold weather we have had, so far, has been exceedingly brief.

The stock is the finest quality of all the leading furs, Hudson Bay Sable, Black and Brown Sable, Mink Sable, Siberian Squirrel, Persian Lamb, and all grades of the popular Astrean goods. They are made up in the latest styles, and in the most complete manner, and are in every respect superior to any ever before brought to this market. Their former sales have been so much greater than any former season, there still remains a very large and complete assortment on the hands of Messrs. Fleming & Co., and as they are determined not to carry them over to next season, buyers can surely from 15 to 25 per cent in making their purchases at this popular House. The public need not be told what Messrs. Fleming & Co. mean. They mean in all cases just what they say. We assure purchasers far and near, that it will be to their interest to call and examine the goods, and the great bargains that will be offered.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting—Important Business.

An adjourned meeting of the borough council of Birmingham was held Tuesday night, when the following business was transacted:

The licenses of livery stable keepers was called up, and the number of vehicles established.

On motion, the sixth section of the borough ordinance granting the right of way over Manor street, to the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, passed at the last meeting was repealed, and another inserted instead, which reads as follows:

"That the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad shall leave a sufficient passage way for the running of cars and other vehicles on the northern side of the company's track; and that the work shall be under the supervision of the Street Committee, and at the expense of said railroad company."

The bill of Peter O'Neill, for grading and paving Pine alley, Seventh and Eighth streets, was on motion, referred to the Finance Committe, with power to act.

The meeting then adjourned.

Police Rumors.

It having been publicly stated that Mr. James L. Forsaith, a prominent candidate before Council for City Gauger, had in the recent elections acted with the "Reformers" and voted their ticket, he demurs to the soft impeachment under the sanction of an oath, as will appear from the following affidavit:

Personally appeared before me, G. W. Nichols, Deputy Mayor, in and for the City of Pittsburgh, J. L. Forsaith, who, being duly sworn according to law deposeth, and saith, that he voted the stright Republican ticket at the November and December elections, and always has been a Republican ever since the party came into existence.

JAMES L. FORSAITH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1870.

G. W. NICHOLS, Deputy Mayor.

Youthful Depravity.

Yesterday morning a sad case of youthful depravity was developed at the office of Alderman Taylor. A young girl not yet fifteen called upon the magistrate and made complaint that her parents had treated her cruelly. She was proceeding to relate her grievances when her story was interrupted by the appearance of her father and mother. A scene then ensued. The parents endeavored to influence the girl to go home, but she was obstinate in her refusal and boisterous in her demeanor. At last the magistrate, at the request of her parents, had her committed to the House of Refuge for an incorrigible, her conduct giving every evidence that the charge was well founded.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"*I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of.*"

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A Little Money will buy you lots of pretty things for the Holidays at the Department Store 59 Fifth avenue.

Christmas and New Year's presents within the reach of all at Evan's Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Advertise in the *Evening Mail*. tfhs.

Subscribe for the *Evening Mail*. tfhs.

For latest dispatches from Europe, see Evening Mail. tfhs.

"AGAINST THE RULES."

A Young Girl in Distress Applies for Admission to the Home for Destitute Women and is Rejected—She is Taken to the Station House—The "Red Tape" Rules to be Abolished.

An incident which serves to illustrate not alone the impropriety, but the inconvenience as well, of "Red Tape" rules and regulations for the admission of applicants to charitable institutions, and the necessity of the adoption of some more liberal rules in relation thereto, occurred Tuesday night at the "Home for Destitute Women." About nine o'clock in the evening a girl about seventeen years of age, accompanied by a police officer, called at the Institution in question and asked admission, stating she was a stranger and had no place to stop, and had been directed to come there. She was informed by the person answering the call at the door that she could not be admitted at that time of night, as it was "against the rules." A home for destitute women, a charitable institution supported by contributions from our citizens, refuses to admit a poor unfortunate, destitute young girl because it is "against the rules." The officer, after finding that the "rules" of the institution would not be violated under the circumstances, as a last resort took the young girl to the station-house, where she was cared for as well as it is possible to care for a respectable woman in such a place, by Lieut. Campbell, who was acting Captain of the night watch.

THE STORY.

She related to Lieut. Graham the following story in explanation of how she came there: her name is Mary Fallum; she is a native of Ireland; she came to this city about four or five years since, where she met, fell in love with whom she had been residing in Philadelphia. Mr. G. obtained a situation for her through intelligence office, with a family named Wilson, residing on Robinson street, Allegheny. After she had been there some two weeks, a lady occupying the neighboring house informed her that the house in which she was employed was a disreputable one. She states that she had been well treated at the house and had noticed nothing wrong further than that there was a great deal of company there in the evenings. Tuesday evening she retired to bed at about nine o'clock, and before she had gone to sleep she heard a knock at her door. In answer to her demand as to who was there, a man's voice asked admission. She refused, when the man threatened to break open the door. Mary jumped out and commenced to dress herself, the man, meanwhile, continuing his demands. Taking her shoes and stockings in her hand, she opened the door and ran out past the fellow. He caught her, however, and in the struggle to get her dress. Finally she released herself from him and ran down stairs. She says her mistress was standing in the hall, and told her she was a "foolish girl to be frightened at such a little thing as that." The girl ran out of the house and down the street. She met another girl of her acquaintance, and the latter told her to come to this city and ask a policeman to show her the way to the Home for Destitute Women, where she would be provided for.

Yesterday morning, when the Mayor and his clerk arrived at the office, the girl was removed from the police office, and Mr. Fallum soon ordered her a good breakfast, and a lady always first in doing good in matters of charity, waited on her, who called at the Mayor's office with her carriage, and took the girl to the Home for Destitute women, where she was also informed that if the lady who had given a deserving case of sufferings, and needs a home, will call at the Home, and state the case, a suitable home will be found for her.

A Remarkable Cure

of CONSUMPTION. About a year ago I applied to you for treatment in a very severe attack of lung disease, which was fast destroying my life, and which most persons, as well as myself, believed to be Pulmonary Consumption, and you told me, after an examination with your Lung Sound, that the upper parts of both my lungs were seriously affected, and that if I staid in the house all winter and took good care of myself and followed your directions closely, you believed you could cure me. I cannot believe otherwise than that my lungs were alarmingly diseased, judging from the large quantity of matter expectorated, and consequent loss of flesh and general debility which ensued; as I stated before, as near I can remember, I commenced taking your Lung Cure about one year last September. I was led to do so from a great cure you had made of Christiana Fisher, a niece of mine, who by your Skill and treatment had been restored to sight after she had been totally blind. I had a thorough knowledge of her condition at the time and since, and know her to be as well if not better to-day than ever she was in her life, having seen her within the past week.

My own case was believed by most persons,